

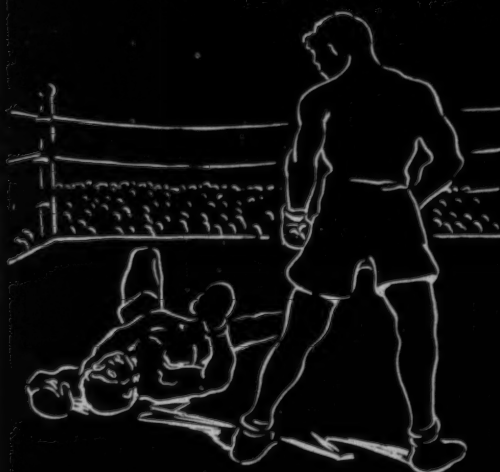
# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 46

JUNE 14, 1934

No. 16

## A New Champion



An "Old Man"  
in the Ring  
Thinks He is Still Good  
He Feels Good  
He Looks Good  
But He  
Can't Deliver  
Because  
There is a New Man  
Just a Little Better

Those Old Model Looms in Your Weave Room Still Look Good to You—  
They are Good in every way except that They CAN'T DELIVER because  
there is a NEW LOOM JUST A LITTLE BETTER

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It has become Standard Equipment—We have Other New Models for  
Special Weaves—But they all have X Model Features—Are built on  
X Model Fundamentals—Every Loom Older than the X is an Old Time  
Model and Sub-Standard Equipment

80% of Our Business  
is in X Models

Modern Business Conditions demand Mill Equipment  
that is able to meet any Probable Competition

**DRAPER CORPORATION**

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Offices Atlanta Ga and Spartanburg S C

*The following quotation is reproduced from an unsolicited letter we recently received from the manager of a very large and well known southern mill. Name will be given on request.*



are aware, it is my desire to become one of the large users of "Industrial" products, and I feel positive that with such cooperation as we have received from your company we shall accomplish this desired end.

● This letter is very much like others that have been written by mill executives who take full advantage of the many services offered by Industrial Rayon Corporation. For every department in our organization—Production, Sales, Service and Promotion—has the single objective of HELPFUL COOPERATION. ♦♦ Yarns and knitted fabrics sold under the trade names SPUN-LO, PREMIER, DUL-TONE are meritorious products. They are manufactured under conditions of rigorous scientific control. They are backed by an intelligent program of Trade Promotion which smooths the way of finished commodities straight through to the consumer.

*Interested manufacturers and distributors are invited to ask for further information.*

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# TEXTILE BULLETIN



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## Industrial Stability and the Public Interest

By Geo. A. Sloan

Chairman Cotton Textile Code Authority

THE public interest involved in the efforts toward stabilization now being made by the cotton industry is identical to the public interest in the stabilization of industry in general. In viewing concretely some of the problems now being faced in the attempt to effect business improvement, first, we should ask what industrial developments are in the public interest. Continuation of steady employment is a major consideration; other objectives, allied to employment, and, in fact, having the relation of cause and effect, are the maintenance of an even balance between the amount of goods produced and the amount sold; and elimination of pressure to sell below the cost of production in order to survive.

No conflict necessarily exists, in achieving these objectives, between the public and industry; their interests are essentially the same, although this fact is sometimes forgotten. That the public enjoys no real advantage when prices are driven to uneconomic levels has been demonstrated during the last three years; furthermore, developments under the NRA prove that the public is benefited when prices rise above such levels.

Steady employment is jeopardized by an excessive stock of goods. Leaders in the industry know that heavy stocks are a forerunner of curtailed employment; that the employment expended in their production is often more than offset by periods of idleness. There are, of course, regular seasons for the heavy purchases of cotton goods and a certain degree of rise and fall in the volume of employment cannot be avoided. The danger, however, in the seasonal peaks of employment and production is that the high momentum is carried beyond the buying period. It is the case of individual mills wishing to prolong a high output for a longer period than demand justifies. The surplus stock created by those over-running the demand causes a severe pressure on prices because as excess production piles up, debts increase also and eventually goods must be sold at a loss. We know from many years of experience that the normal demand for cotton goods is difficult to stimulate when stocks are heavy and prices demoralized. Buyers are characteristically afraid of anything that suggests a falling market. In order to avoid the injury to employees and to mills and their customers as well, the logical procedure is that when demand contracts to diminish production proportionately. The normal slack period will then see a less violent contrac-

tion in production and employment than is the case when the shock of demoralized industrial conditions has to be overcome.

It has been found difficult, if not impossible, for mills individually to mitigate the evil of excess stocks. There are always some mills hoping against hope that they will be able to satisfy a disproportionately larger part of the current demand. If heavy stocks are to be avoided there needs to be a definite plan for the industry. The President of the United States in his nation-wide radio address over a year ago referred to the need of avoiding over-production in the cotton industry when he proposed the National Industrial Recovery Act. Furthermore, Government officials have recognized this major problem by approving the 80-hour machine limitation in the code and the procedure for further balancing production with demand, as need arises.

Maintenance of reasonable stocks would not of itself bring about stabilized conditions. Stocks may be kept down by making destructive prices. In fact, the industry has seen periods when prices fell to below cost levels coincident with a relatively low volume of stocks. The large excess capacity for production induces a struggle for self-preservation. Customers of the industry are aware of the excess capacity and count on over-reaching for orders and expect and secure more and more price concessions. It is not difficult to see that this situation jeopardizes the interests of the customer himself. In fact, customers have repeatedly besought the industry to attempt self-regulation in order to avoid the far-reaching price demoralization. We must remember that goods made by the mills are bought and further manufactured by numerous converters and finishers. The finished products are later handled by wholesalers and retailers; also by mail-order houses and chain store organizations. All of these distributors are trying to avoid getting penalized with a stock of goods on hand that will have to be sold at a loss. When demoralized conditions prevail trading is, therefore, reduced to a minimum and the business lost through timidity in buying is never entirely regained. Retailers' shelves do not contain their customary supply and their selling efforts are reduced.

The argument is sometimes made that public policy is not concerned with the uneconomic conditions above de-

(Continued on Page 18)

# The Structure of Fancy Yarns

**V**ARIOUS effects in fancy threads can be produced by using different mechanical contrivances on ordinary and fancy spinning frames. The simplest methods of producing fancy yarns are by means of the ordinary machinery. Thus, in carding, small neps of wool are introduced into the web of the woolen card by a slow lattice, and these eventually appear in the sliver and, when spun, form colored lumps in the finished yarn. Fancy effects can also be obtained by rearranging the flats on the cotton so that they travel in the wrong direction, by which means the fibres emerge in a jumbled, lumpy condition, suitable for spinning into what is termed a "knicker" yarn, which gives a rough appearance to the cloth.

## SLUB YARNS

Slub yarns can be made on the ordinary three lines of rollers in cotton spinning frames. It is possible to introduce roving at the middle roller, and another thread at the back roller, which was intermittently driven, the front roller being grooved to allow this yarn to pass through undrafted. In this way thick and thin places are formed in the ultimate yarn, but there is a disadvantage in this method. If there is adequate twist when the thick end is running through, there will be too little twist to hold the thin part together; it is well known that for the same twist appearance a thick yarn requires fewer turns per inch than a thin one.

Another form of fancy slub yarn can be made without the use of special machinery. Three lines of rollers are used, roving going in at the back or slow rollers and out at the front or fast rollers. The front rollers are stopped intermittently, and the back and middle rollers allowed to run continuously. When all the rollers run normally an ordinary yarn will emerge, but when the front roller is stopped and the other two are allowed to run, the roving collects behind the stopped front roller and forms a lump. When the front roller is put into operation this lump is fed through, and appears as a thick place in the yarn. There are various devices whereby the front roller is allowed to run at a constant speed throughout, and the back rollers accelerated, this giving the same effect theoretically as stopping the front rollers. There is a defect, however, since a clutch has yet to be found which will take up the drive satisfactorily, the clutches now used always giving a short delay in their action. The simplest way of effecting an intermittent motion is to knock out some teeth of the driving wheel of a pair of gear wheels, so as to leave a blank space. The driving wheel then runs continuously, but only drives the driven wheel where there are teeth. When arranging a drive of this nature care has to be taken to see that after a period without teeth the first tooth meets a valley on the driving wheel; if tooth meets tooth, there will be a breakage.

The usual fancy yarn frame is nothing more than a doubling frame with two lines, instead of one line, of rollers. Fancy yarns can be classed in four different types—spirals, gimps, knops, and slubs—all of which can be made on two-roller or three-roller frames.

## SPIRAL YARNS

For spiral yarns two threads are required, one of which is usually thicker than the other; the finer one commonly forms the core and the thicker one the outside. If two threads of different sizes are twisted together on an ordi-

nary single-roller frame a spiral yarn will result, but owing to the two threads being of different sizes, the top roller, which forces the thread to conform to the speed of the bottom or driving roller, may be lifted up by the thick thread, so that the thin thread receives no grip. It is desirable, therefore, to use two rollers to make sure of proper control of both threads. By no means is it necessary to use two threads twisted in the same direction; in fact, it is usually desirable in a spiral to use a twist and a weft-way thread together for this reason. Whichever way doubling is effected, the twist is in the same direction as one thread, making it shorter, and in the opposite direction to the other, making it longer. This helps to make a spiral yarn.

Similarly, it is not necessary to use two single yarns for spirals. Twofold yarns can be used, or a single and a twofold, or a twofold and a threefold. If two rollers are used, the slower thread, no matter what type of fancy yarn is being made, will always become the base, and the thread fed by the fast-moving roller the effect yarn. The twist of any fancy yarn, therefore, is determined by the spindle speed in conjunction with the speed of the slowly moving roller.

## GIMP YARNS

In gimp yarns, as in spirals, two rollers are required, independently geared, so that one can move quicker in relation to the other. Two doublings are required. The thread which forms the ground has to be either a folded yarn or two single threads. If two threads are used they will be twisted up to form a folded yarn when the effect thread is wrapped around them. If a single yarn is used, either excessive twist will be inserted in the case of twist on twist, and it will become brittle and snarl, or if doubling twist is in the opposite direction to spinning twist, twist will be taken out and the yarn will not hang together. Therefore, if, say, a 10's ground thread is required, either two ends of 20's or a 2/20's will have to be used. This ground thread is then fed slowly by one roller, and at the same time the effect thread is delivered at a greater speed, say three times faster, than the slower one.

Between the front rollers and the spindles the two threads are separated by a gimp rail, and once past this rail the ground becomes twisted, while the effect thread, on account of its excess delivery, makes rings round the other. The gimp yarn in this form is very liable to injury. It is therefore customary to take the prepared gimp and subject it to a second doubling, also on a two-roller frame, the prepared yarn going under one roller and the finishing or binding thread under the other. The twist is then arranged in the reverse direction to the first doubling, and the binding thread combined with the original ground thread to make a kind of folded yarn, leaving the gimp or effect thread in between. By varying the relative speeds of the ground and effect threads it is possible to produce an infinite number of gimp yarns. Variation can also be obtained by altering the position of the gimp rail dividing the ground and effect threads. If this rail is close to the ground thread an even, steady gimp will result, but if placed away from the ground it leaves the effect thread to travel up and down the ground thread, giving a lumpy, irregular effect.

## KNOP YARNS

Knop yarns consist of doubled yarns and thick places where the effect yarn is closely coiled round the ground

thread. A two-roller frame is used, and the ground thread, as in the gimp yarn, should be either twofold or consist of two singles. If both rollers proceed at the same speed a doubled yarn is produced, but if the ground thread is stopped by arresting the roller which controls it, and the effect thread allowed to continue running, the latter will form a knop round the former. When the ground thread is allowed to proceed normally the ordinary doubled twofold effect is produced.

Another way of producing knop yarns is to allow the rollers to run continuously and produce the knop effect by moving gimp rail. The gimp rail in this case is made to travel downward at the same rate as the traverse of the ground thread, so that the effect thread winds round the ground, making a knop, and when the rail rises the effect thread forms a grandrelle yarn. The objection to this mechanism is that it is difficult to synchronize the movement of the gimp rail with that of the ground thread, and another unfavorable feature is that the rail is liable to sag in the middle, giving a different position of knop.

When making colored knop yarns it is necessary to have as many gimp rails as there are colors. The effect thread in most knop yarns is usually loose on the ground, unless very hard twisted, and to prevent the knop from slipping it is customary to bind with a binder thread. The position of the gimp rail in relation to the ground thread has a distinct bearing on the shape of the knop. If the ground thread touches, or is very close to, the rail, a sharp, short, thick knop is made, but if the rail is set back from the ground thread a long, egg-shaped knop will result. It is possible to make colored knops in which, say, black and white knops alternate with each other.

In making a doubled slub yarn it is necessary to have a three-roller frame, because the tufts, being of considerable size, lift the front roller which ordinarily controls the ground thread. The third roller is introduced at the back ground keeps continuous control over the ground thread. Two ground threads, not necessarily doubled yarns, are used, and are introduced under the back roller, over the middle roller and under the front roller, the front and back rollers going at the same speed. The middle roller controls the sliver and runs intermittently. When the middle roller is set in motion a tuft is presented to the front roller, and, on stopping, the tuft is broken off. As soon as the ground threads and tuft emerge on the spindle side of the front roller, they are twisted together to form a slub. Sometimes a binder thread is used, and then the slubs are changed from a cigar shape to a cork-screw shape.—By H. Gair Greg of the firm of R. Greg & Co., Ltd., of Reddish, Stockport, England, before the Bradford Textile Society.

### Textile Uncertainty Said To Represent Wearing Off of NRA Buying Spree

Present uncertainty in the textile industry, as well as in many other fields, represents the wearing off of a rather grand spree and the sooner the headache is over the better, according to the current issue of the *Textile Organon*, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

The reaction from the general excesses of purchasing and consumption indigenous to the beginning of the NRA program of 1933 is blamed by the publication for the slowness in the rayon market and in silk, cotton and woolen goods, hosiery, underwear, outerwear and other divisions of the textile industry. Purchasing power has been seriously "milked" by the preceding movement to buy-before-the-price-rise, it believes. The decks now have

to be cleared so that when a revival of demand occurs early this fall the industry will be able to reap its full share.

Commenting specifically on conditions in the rayon industry, the *Organon* states that the price cut put into effect on May 24th by the larger viscose producers may be viewed as a salutary move from the industry's point of view. Indicating that these prices are temporary and designed to clear the slate was the statement of the producers that advance business at these new prices would be taken only through June and July, whereas the normal booking period for the industry is three months ahead.

"Rayon yarn prices today are certainly 'in balance' with the prices of the other textile fibers. The fact that this one downward price revision places rayon in a competitive position with silk, for example, which has declined from a 1933 high of \$2.25 per pound, is a result of the fact that rayon prices during 1933 were never raised to boom levels; thus there is no subsequent reason to expect rayon prices to fall precipitously."

Commenting on the decline in wool consumption from its 1933 peak, the *Organon* points out that wool prices showed no change in May from the quoted 84.5 cents for fine staple territory. "We would hazard a guess," it adds, "that wool has 'no business' being as high as it is today from a demand point of view, and further that unless this price comes down to more realistic levels, little increase can be expected in wool consumption during the next six months."

The advance in cotton prices in May, despite a decline in consumption in concert with all of the other textile fibers, is attributed by the *Organon* to the three factors of the Bankhead Control Bill, the adverse cotton growing weather and the continued favorable exports of raw cotton from this country.

A small price advance in silk during May, the *Organon* points out, was concurrent with a general shutdown of the silk induring during the entire week of May 14th to 21st in all divisions except the tie fabric industry. In this connection, it compares the principle of the short, complete shutdown, as used in the silk industry, with the cotton weaving industry's lengthy, partial shutdown. "At this early date, and before the cotton mill curtailment plan is really working," the *Organon* says, "it would seem that the complete type of shutdown is preferable to the partial type from many angles, including ease of control, effectiveness, promptness and the general matter of labor difficulties."

### Kendall Co. Takes Over Holmes Mill, New Bedford

New Bedford, Mass.—Final transfer of the Holmes Mill property to the Kendall Corporation has been effected and the new owners will take charge of the plant at once.

Reconditioning and alterations to the plant are to start immediately, including a rearrangement of cotton manufacturing equipment, installation of 800 looms, and re-vamping of the humidifying and lighting systems of the property.

Joseph D. Murray has been named as general manager of the plant and James Bradbury, formerly with the Textile Developing Company of Boston, will be manufacturing superintendent, according to the Kendall Company.

Officials scouted reports that the plant might be ready for manufacturing operations in July, indicating that September 1st would be nearer the mark.

# Weaving Rayon Fabrics\*

By Adam Glover

**I**N recent years many complaints of barry rayon cloth have had to be investigated. Unfortunately many manufacturers attempt to make fabrics in looms and under conditions which are far from ideal, and these conditions are reflected in the fabrics they produce. A perfect take-up motion should wind a definite short length of cloth on to the take-up roller at each pick of weft that is inserted, but most of the present take-up motions wind on a definite average length of cloth at each pick. This average may vary, and the actual picks will have fluctuations on either side of the average.

When examining rayon fabrics, light reflection plays a very important part. If there is any variation in the picks they are shown up by the reflection of light. In a crepe fabric containing seraceta warp and Courtaulds' viscose crepe weft, for instance, where the picks are fewer the seraceta warp yarns will show brighter than where the picks are slightly greater. Then again, take a taffeta fabric containing Courtaulds' viscose warp and seraceta weft which has to be cross-dyed; when the cloth is finished it may be barry, and this barriness may have been caused by the multiplicity of the eccentricity of the wheels in the take-up motion.

## SHUTTLE MARKS

Every practical man knows how difficult it is for a shuttle to run perfectly from box to box. Occasionally the shuttle will make a little kick in its passage across the shed, and when this occurs the shuttle bruises the rayon, making a white mark—a "shuttle mark" as it is called in the silk trade. If the loom is not attended to the bruised ends will break out, and in some instances it is very difficult to start the loom weaving again without damaging the piece. When the cloth is finished these shuttle marks show quite distinctly, because they will not take the dye. The cloth, therefore, is ruined. In order to help to prevent these shuttle marks a piece of swansdown should be fastened to the full length of the race boards before the warp is gaited. This swansdown acts as a cushion for the warp ends, with the result that, if the shuttle should vary in its flight, the ends will be protected by the swansdown.

## WARP TENSION

A good method of weighting warps is to use an ordinary weight lever at one side of the beam and a balance weight on the opposite side. A small weight is fastened to the rope on the inside of the loom, the rope is wound three times round the ruffle, and a weight is then attached to the rope end about three times as heavy as that on the other end of the rope. This large weight should be kept two or three inches from the floor. With this method a slight oscillation of the beam takes place, and the lever weighting arrangement prevents the beam from oscillating too far. The yarn is kept at a fairly even tension, which assists weaving. If it is allowed to become slack the small filaments are disturbed and are easily broken or rubbed up.

When using two classes of yarn in warp form, such as cotton and rayon, it is advisable to put the cotton on one beam and the rayon on another. The weighting of the rayon beam must then be in proportion to the weighting

of the cotton one. It is quite easy to tell if the rayon is weighted correctly. If you run your hand across the cloth while it is being woven you can feel any difference in tension in the two warps. If the rayon is over-weighted the finisher will probably break the ends, or the cloth will become puckered.

**Flexible Reeds.**—Reeds play an important part in the weaving of rayon warps. They should be more flexible than ordinary cotton reeds. To obtain this flexibility they are made a little deeper between bauch and bauch—usually  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches—and the wire is of a finer gauge than usual. The sharp ends of the dents should be taken off and the dents kept highly polished. Knots in the warp threads will weave through this type of reed much better than through the ordinary cotton type.

**Size of Shed.**—The size of the shed should be just large enough to allow a free passage of the shuttle without breaking or damaging any portion of the warp. With most rayon fabrics healds can be crossed much later than with cotton, and although the cloth looks reedy when it is finished it has a good cover, due to the yarn having very little twist.

**Yarn Drag.**—A good even drag on the yarn is absolutely essential. This is obtained by putting worsted in the eye of the shuttle. To thread this shuttle an ordinary dent from a reed is used, bent in such a manner that one leg will be a quarter of an inch longer than the other. When the dent is in this form it is very easy for the weaver to slip the yarn between the two prongs and through the eye of the shuttle. When the worsted in the eye of the shuttle becomes worn it is pushed out with a sprig bit. A thin piece of cord is then threaded through the small hole and pot-eye, the worsted is put through the loop in the cord, and after it has been pulled into position by the cord it is fastened by means of a small wooden or leather wedge. The shuttle should be kept highly polished, as bad weaving results if it becomes a little rough.

**Weft Cut in the Shuttle Box and Black Picks.**—This difficulty is generally caused by the rayon being squeezed in the shuttle box. It can be overcome by fastening a piece of swansdown on the inside of the box front, this swansdown then acting as a buffer for the rayon between the shuttle and the box front.

**Cloth Plucked on the Take-up Roller.**—This is caused by the perforated tin on the take-up roller—or sand roller, as it is usually called—holding a few of the fine filaments, which sometimes break or are pulled out of their original position. When making fabrics in which the weave is rather slack it is sometimes advisable to take the tin off this roller and use a thin cotton fabric for covering purposes. This fabric is then painted with glue and the roller rolled on a table on which there is at least a quarter of an inch of emery dust. When the glue holding the emery is dry this process is repeated, and an emery covered roller is obtained. A rubber covered roller may be used in place of this emery type. The rubber for this purpose is best obtained in the form of a strip with a canvass back, and must be put on the roller very carefully.

(Continued on Page 18)

\*Extracts from address before Bradford (Eng.) Textile Society.



**Golf Trophies for S. T. A.**

Handsome silver loving cup which will go to the mill man having the lowest net score in the annual golf tournament of the Southern Textile Association, to be played at Myrtle Beach during the convention, June 29th and 30th. The name of the winner will be engraved on the cup and the winner will keep it for a year.

The cup was presented to the Association last year by the Charlotte Textile Club and was won in 1933 by Walter Dillard.

A similar cup has just been presented to the Association by The Textile Bulletin. It will serve as a permanent trophy for the winner in the Associate Members Division.

In addition to the above cups, there will be prizes for both Active and Associate Members who win places in the golf tournament.

### **Three Amendments Approved For Underwear Industry**

Washington.—National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson has approved three amendments to the code for the underwear and allied products manufacturing industry.

The code, as modified, limits the hours members of the supervisory staff may work, when operating productive machinery, to those hours permitted the regular operators on the same class of work.

Another amendment provides that merchandise which is below the minimum size standards shall be marked "Not Standard Size," but an exception is made for merchandise destined for export. Goods of this nature need not bear such markings as "Not Standard Size," "Irregulars," "Seconds" or "Imperfects."

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# Arbitrate Disputes Over Rayon Fabrics

**C**ONTROVERSIES over rayon, silk-and-rayon and acetate cloths are among those recently settled by the arbitration bureau of the National Federation of Textiles, Inc. Weavers, dyers, converters and dress manufacturers were involved in these disputes. Summaries of some of the most recent of these cases, made public by Peter Van Horn, executive vice-president of the Federation, follow:

## DELAYED CLOTH DELIVERY

A converter claimed damages of \$1,800 from a dyer because of the dyer's failure to process and deliver 125 pieces of rayon faille and 75 pieces of rayon crepe. He stated that a month after delivery should have been made 20 pieces of the faille and 10 pieces of the crepe were received in a defective condition. They were subsequently returned to the dyer, who credited the converter with the raw goods cost and dye charges thereon, and the dyer returned the balance of the raw goods to the converter.

The dyer disclaimed responsibility and stated that a strike at his mill had caused the late delivery of the merchandise. He also stated that he had processed five pieces as a sample lot which were satisfactory to the converter and he was then authorized to proceed with the processing of the merchandise.

The evidence presented disclosed that while the dyer had had labor trouble his plant was not closed down entirely. As he had continually promised deliveries to the converter on specific days, but had not informed the converter in writing that he would be unable to make the deliveries, the arbitrators decided that the dyer was responsible. They believed, however, that the converter's claim was excessive and they awarded him \$600.

## DEFECTIVE RAYON SHEER

The defective condition of a quantity of rayon sheer purchased in the raw was claimed by a converter to have been due to weaving imperfections, such as hang picks, loose ends and knots. Damages of \$7,000 were asked for by the converter to reimburse him for losses sustained because of the imperfect condition of the goods.

The weaver claimed that he had delivered commercially perfect merchandise and he requested payment of the amount due against the contract, which totalled \$16,000. From an examination of the merchandise in dispute the arbitrators awarded the converter an allowance of \$3,500. He was directed to pay the weaver the \$16,000 due, less the allowance of \$3,500.

## NON-SHRINKING CREPE

A quantity of rayon crepe measured 42 to 44 inches when finished and the converter claimed it was impossible to shrink it to the normal width of 39 to 40 inches. It was his contention that this defect was due to faulty treatment of the filling yarn in the course of manufacturing the merchandise. He admitted having given the construction to the weaver, but stated that this was the correct construction and should give, with proper manufacturing methods, a 39 to 40-inch rayon crepe. He stated that a finished sample was shown to the weaver at the

time the contract was placed, which sample measured 39 inches. The converter asked to return to the weaver for credit 318 pieces delivered and cancellation of the undelivered balance of 682 pieces, or else damages of \$6,000.

The weaver claimed that he had manufactured the merchandise in accordance with the specifications supplied by the converter, no mention having been made of the finished width. He submitted tests showing that the twist of the yarn was normal and uniform. The weaver asked that the converter accept the 682 pieces undelivered and pay the amount due against the contract, which amounted to \$30,500.

The arbitrators examined the merchandise in dispute and decided that the weaver had delivered goods according to the construction contracted for. As the converter had furnished the construction to the weaver, they did not believe that the weaver could be held responsible for the condition of the finished goods. The converter was directed to accept the 682 pieces and to pay the converter the sum of \$30,500.

## SILK AND RAYON CLOTH

A dress manufacturer claimed that dresses made from some silk and rayon novelty faille crepe slipped in the seams, for which he asked damages of \$650. He also claimed that the merchandise was poorly dyed. He admitted that the pieces had been redyed from pastel shades into dark shades, but claimed that the weaver had guaranteed the result of the redyeing.

The weaver stated that the 34 pieces had been sold as a close-out and he denied having guaranteed that the finished dresses would be satisfactory. He claimed that the dress manufacturer could have noticed the alleged defective condition of the goods before cutting. He stated that several months prior to the arbitration, as an accommodation to the dress manufacturer, he had agreed to take back all uncut pieces for credit, which at that time amounted to 18 pieces, provided the dress manufacturer would pay in full for the other pieces. This agreement, he claimed, confirmed in writing, was carried out and was to have been in full settlement of all claims on the merchandise.

The arbitrators decided that in view of the previous settlement on the merchandise, which had been acceptable to both parties, the dress manufacturer had no claim against the weaver.

## ACETATE CANTON CREPE

The lustrous and flat condition of 130 pieces of acetate canton crepe was the basis of a converter's claim for damages from the dyer of \$2,250. He stated that the appearance of the pieces was not up to the standard of regular acetates in the market and that the average shrinkage of the merchandise was found to be 10 per cent, whereas it should have been from 12 per cent to 15 per cent.

The dyer claimed that the goods had been processed in the regular way, the greige goods having been embossed before dyeing. He stated that the first delivery of light colors, processed in the same manner, had been sat-

isfactory and therefore assumed that the blacks would also be satisfactory. He asks that the converter pay the amount due, amounting to \$1,364.

The arbitrators inspected some of the pieces and found that they were unmerchantable. The dyer's records showing the shrinkage of each piece were examined and the arbitrators decided that the shrinkage was too low. They believed, however, that the converter's claim for damages was excessive and he was awarded \$1,366.

### Further Exemptions From Curtailment Order

**P**ROVISION has been made for the undiminished operation of productive machinery in a number of textile mills not already excepted in the administrative order of May 22nd, curtailing for twelve weeks machine hours in the cotton textile industry. Exemptions from the order were recommended by the Cotton Textile Industry Committee and approved by NRA Administrator Johnson.

The order temporarily limiting the operation of machinery to 75 per cent of the maximum hours established in the code of fair competition was asked for by the industry, the code authority declaring that unless such relief were given a serious situation would be created by overproduction.

#### EXEMPTIONS ARE GRANTED

It was realized at the time, however, that unjustifiable injury would be done certain plants if forced to join in the general curtailment and in the administrative order these were exempted from its operation.

Members of the industry have not changed their opinion that a general curtailment will be beneficial, but a special committee was appointed by the code authority to consider the claims of those who believe they cannot now safely cut production. This committee, after careful consideration of the problems laid before it by representatives of some of the smaller concerns and others engaged in specialized operations, recommended the additional exemptions.

Exemptions, which are made in four orders signed by the administrator and which become effective immediately are:

Up to and including 150 looms in any mill having in place 300 looms or less, and an adequate number of spindles to provide yarns to balance the operation of such exempted looms.

Up to and including 2,500 cotton spinning spindles in any mill having no looms, and having 5,000 or less cotton spinning spindles in place.

#### RULING ON OPERATION

All looms now engaged in the production of velveteens so long as they are engaged in such production.

All looms now engaged in the production of clip spot marquisettes so long as they are engaged in such production.

All jacquard looms now engaged in the production of cotton damask, so long as they are engaged in such production.

The Darlington Cotton Fabrics Corporation of Newton, N. J., to the extent necessary to permit it during the period of the temporary limitation to operate a maximum of 12 double 24-inch jacquard tie looms up to the maximum hours otherwise permitted by the code.

The International Braid Company of Providence, R. I., for a period of three months, to the extent necessary to permit it during the period of the limitation to operate a maximum of ten looms three shifts of 40 hours each per week in the production of venetian blind ladder tape.

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TNC-79

## PERSONAL NEWS

W. D. Jenkins has resigned his position as superintendent of Oconee Textile Mills, Westminster, S. C.

D. C. Jones, formerly of Greenville, is now superintendent of Oconee Textile Mills, Westminster, S. C.

J. R. Federline, Jr., formerly of Lanett, Ala., is now superintendent of Seminole Mills, Clearwater, Ala., one of the Aiken mills.

J. W. McElhannon has resigned as superintendent of the Selma Manufacturing Company of Birmingham, Birmingham, Ala., to become general superintendent of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

George D. Fryfogle, superintendent of the Duck Mills of Brandon Corporation, Greenville, S. C., has been promoted to general superintendent of the Brandon Mills and will also continue his duties with the Duck Mill. He succeeds the late W. F. Davis.

Ben E. Geer, president of Furman University, former president of Judson Mills and a member of the National Textile Industrial Relations Committee, has just received the degree of doctor of laws from Wofford College, Spartanburg.

### Many Changes At Callaway Mills

The death recently of I. B. Grimes, high official of the Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., made several changes necessary and resulted in a number of promotions. Among them are:

B. N. Ragsdale, general superintendent of Unity Spinning and Oakleaf Mills, has been made personnel director of all the Callaway Mills.

T. B. Kersey, assistant superintendent Unity Spinning Mills, has been made superintendent of Unity Spinning Mills and Oakleaf Mills.

B. W. Robinson, formerly superintendent of Calumet Mills, has been transferred to the Elm City plant.

Hal Daughdrill, formerly superintendent of Rockweave Mills, is now superintendent of Calumet Mills.

O. F. Nixon, Jr., of the experimental department, Hillside plant, has been made assistant superintendent of Calumet Mills.

P. N. Collier, formerly general superintendent of Valway Rug Mill, LaGrange, Ga., is now assistant to the treasurer, Fuller Callaway.

T. L. Arnett, formerly superintendent of Oakleaf plant, is now technical assistant to P. N. Collier.

H. F. Shuford, formerly superintendent of Elm City Mills, has been made general master mechanic for the Central Machine Shops which will serve all the Callaway Mills of LaGrange.

M. M. Trotter, formerly superintendent of the Manchester Mills, Manchester, has been made general superintendent of the Hogansville and Milstead plants at Hogansville and Milstead, and of Manchester Mills, Manchester.

Sherry Fallis is now timekeeper in carding and spinning departments, Hillside Mills.

### Honor Students—Clemson Textile School

Curtis Clark McMillin, Jr., whose home is at Inman, S. C., was awarded the Textile Colorist prize made possible through Dr. Neiman, editor of Textile Colorist, New York. Of the men specializing in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing, Mr. McMillin's work was most outstanding.

Joseph Thomas Rouse of Luray, S. C., was awarded the medal offered by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Mr. Rouse specialized in Weaving and Designing and made an excellent record.

Presentation of these two awards was made by Dr. E. W. Sikes, president of the college, at the commencement exercises on June 5th.

Clemson Textile School had some 24 seniors this year; 14 in Textile Engineering and 10 in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing. This school also had two graduates from other colleges who took extra work in this department; one being a graduate of the University of West Virginia and the other a graduate of the University of South Carolina. The demand for Clemson Textile Engineering students was most encouraging, practically all of them having been placed before graduation.

Dean Willis announces that the Clemson Textile School continues to grow; the enrollment in textiles being over 200 students, which is the largest in the history of the school.

### OBITUARY

#### AUGUSTUS W. SMITH

Greenville, S. C.—Augustus W. Smith, 72, cotton mill executive of this city, died at his home here at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday morning after a brief illness.

He was president and treasurer of the Brandon Corporation from 1914 until his death. He organized the Woodruff Cotton Mill in 1900. He began his business career in 1881 in Abbeville, where he was born, and was mayor of his home town in 1891-1892.

He is survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs. Luther M. McBee, Greenville; Dr. Mary Noble Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.; two sons, Augustus W. Smith, Jr., Greenville, and L. Perrin Smith, Spartanburg.

#### J. R. JONES

Sanford, N. C.—J. R. Jones, prominent cotton manufacturer and one of Sanford's leading citizens, died here after an illness of about ten days. He was 62 years of age.

Mr. Jones came to Sanford in 1907 as secretary and treasurer of the Sanford Cotton Mills. He served continuously in that position for 26 years, until his retirement about a year ago.

He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters. Funeral services were conducted Wednesday.

#### J. D. ANDERSON

Lanett, Ala.—J. D. Anderson, age 60, who served for many years as overseer of spinning at the Lanett Mills, died here after a brief illness. He came here in 1903 and was continuously with the mill until he was retired under the pension system in force at the local mill company.

#### CRATE SMALLEY

Crate Smalley, section man in spinning, Oconee Textile Mills, Westminster, S. C., was found dead at or near the Southern Railway track Friday morning, June 8th, having been killed by an early train. He leaves a wife and

## S. T. A. Convention Program

Luther H. Hodges, vice-president and general manager of the Carolina Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C., has accepted an invitation to address the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association, Myrtle Beach, S. C., on June 29th and 30th.

The addition of Mr. Hodges, an unusually interesting and forceful speaker, rounds out a program that should assure the success of the convention.

The convention will be held at the Ocean Forest Hotel. Members are again urged to make their room reservations as early as possible. Advance indications point to a very large attendance.

Subject to minor changes, the program follows:

### FRIDAY, JUNE 29TH

- 10:00 A. M. Meeting called to order by H. H. Iler, president.  
Address of Welcome.  
Annual Address of the President.  
Address—Luther H. Hodges, vice-president and general manager, Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills.  
Announcements.  
Adjournment.

### FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Golf Tournament.

- 7:30 P. M. Twenty-sixth Annual Banquet.  
Principal Speaker—H. S. Reeves, Charleston, S. C.  
Golf prizes will be presented at the banquet.

### SATURDAY, JUNE 30TH

- 10:00 A. M. Meeting called to order.  
Address—"Textile Education," by F. M. Feiker.  
Annual Business Session.  
Election of Officers.

### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS MEETING

The committee in charge of the annual dinner of the Associate Members Division to be held at the Ocean Forest dining room on the evening of June 28th is not ready to announce full details of the program. They promise a "live" meeting and are hopeful of the largest attendance since the dinner became an annual fixture in connection with the convention. The motto of the committee is "plenty of fun and pep, but no long speeches."

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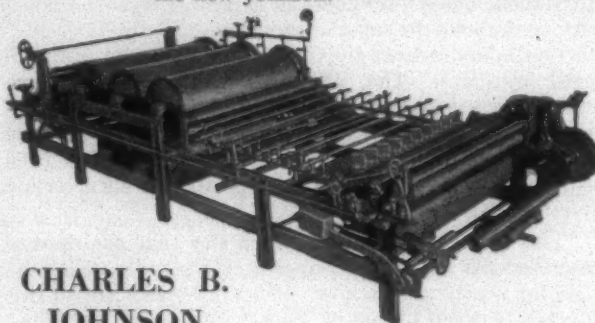
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## Interesting Comment on The Textile Labor Situation

UNDER the heading, "A Strike Averted," the *Herald and News*, of Newberry, S. C., offers the following very interesting comment upon the labor situation in the South, with particular reference to the recent labor union threat of a general strike:

"Genuine satisfaction has been expressed in Newberry that a means was found for averting the general strike in the cotton mills ordered for last Monday by Thomas F. McMahon, union president, as a protest against temporary, and about the summer ordinary, curtailment in production hours ordered by General Johnson and other alleged injustices. The NRA will make a study of the issues which provoked the strike order and in the meantime mill operatives are to remain at their tasks. It is by no means certain that the danger of a strike has been removed, but it has at least been postponed until certain investigations can be made.

"This newspaper, operating in a city that has derived large benefits from the operation of the mills under the code for nearly a year now, sincerely hopes that all differences between the union leaders on the one hand and the NRA and mill management on the other can be amicably adjusted. It is very fortunate for the operatives, we think, that Mr. McMahon rescinded his order. The NRA, whose interest in their welfare is attested by the fact that it boosted their pay 40 per cent or more and, in this State, reduced their working hours from 55 to 40, has found that curtailment is necessary in order to avoid surpluses and that the mills cannot pay the same wages for 30 hours' work. If the mills had continued running full time, lack of orders would have forced a complete shut-down in a few weeks. Unquestionably, it is better to restrict operations than to discontinue them entirely. The public, sensing these facts, would not look with favor upon a strike under such circumstances.

"This newspaper is inclined to doubt that 300,000 mill operatives would have responded to Mr. McMahon's strike order, issued without consulting them. Hardly half of the mill operatives in this State belong to the union, and the majority of them are steady, sensible men and women who do not get excited about grievances as readily as Mr. McMahon does. He has been badgering mill managements for 20 years or more, but not until the NRA came along was he able to qualify as a 'big shot' in labor circles. It is entirely possible that Mr. McMahon was influenced to cancel his order by the fear that the operatives would not walk out in the numbers predicted and thus severely impair his prestige among the thousands recently enlisted. Nothing is being said about it, but more than a few mills in this State, and no doubt in others, are already on half time. Would their operatives forego that much employment because Mr. McMahon demanded pay for 40 hours or none? Hardly, when jobs at a bare living wage can hardly be gotten. A mill executive a few days ago expressed the conviction to us that he could adjust any difficulty with his help if outsiders would not interfere. Decades of friendly dealings with them proves that he is right. Our mill people should not spurn tested friendships merely because a professional leader who seeks to implant the idea that an employer is

necessarily an exploiter of those on his payrolls. Many of them know that during the dark days of 1932 mills manufactured goods for which there was no market in order to keep them alive, and that prior to that for many years mill managements had evidenced in many ways their sincere interest in their employees. In no industry that we know of do employers look after their help to the extent that mill owners do.

"Mill operatives have a right to organize and to strike when they have a just grievance. Organization is the best assurance that they will not be exploited by the relatively few greedy mill owners and the locals offer certain definite social benefits. Intelligently led, it is possible for unions to benefit both operative and employer; but they can function in such a way as to injure both. What we should like to see is for locals in the textile villages to insist on a large measure of self-government, and particularly the right to decide for themselves such vital matters as to whether or not they shall strike. When a man joins a labor union, he assumes certain obligations, but he owes others to himself, his family, his employer, society that are even more binding in the event that they do not coincide. No organization can prosper or long survive whose members participate in its activities only to the extent of carrying out orders and footing the bills. Granting that an organization of nation-wide extent, certain powers must be invested in the leaders, they should be severely restricted and exercised in such a way as to win support without imposing unnecessary hardships. They should be exercised for somebody rather than against somebody; to correct an admitted evil rather than a fancied grievance. No one man and his associates have wisdom and foresight enough to make sure that, under any circumstances, they are justified in ordering thousands of men away from jobs at which they earn a livelihood. Those most capable of exercising such authority would spurn it, which is a very good reason why those who assume that they have it should be restrained if they cannot be replaced with more trustworthy men.

### U. S. Cotton Stocks Lower Than in 1933

Washington.—Apparent supply of cotton in the United States on May 1st was approximately 10,300,000 bales, compared with about 11,900,000 bales on the like date last year and with an average of 5,200,000 bales for the 10 years that ended in 1930, according to a report on world cotton prospects issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

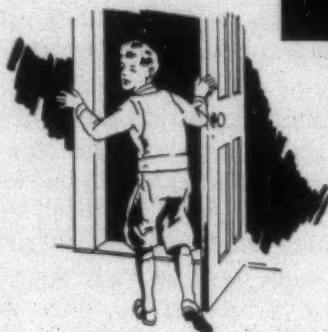
Domestic cotton textile mill activity was relatively high in May, but consumption was materially less than the unusually high level of May last year, the Bureau says.

With few exceptions, sales of cotton textiles have been below production for many weeks, says the report.

The bureau says cotton mill activity in Japan was high in May, but that "adoption of import quotas by some of Japan's principal customers may tend to reduce activity in the months ahead, although reports indicate that Japanese mills have rather large quantities of unfilled orders on hand." Chinese-owned mills in China were reported as operating at about 75 per cent of capacity early in May. British mills increased their activity slightly about the middle of the month, and were slightly more active than a year earlier.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.—Social Circle Cotton Mills have recently completed an installation of a new R. D. Cole boiler and a Detroit stoker.

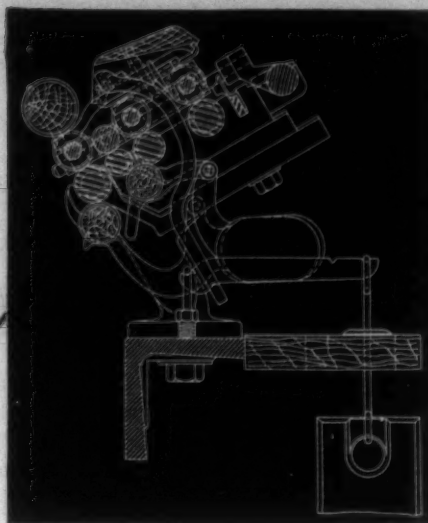
*What Price*



Perhaps you've heard of the boy who wanted to eliminate school, so he played hooky and hid in the closet at home all day long. By the end of the day he decided he'd paid too big a price for "elimination."

Spinners of cotton yarns are interested in long draft spinning because they want to eliminate operations, time and labor. However, in selecting long draft equipment, they should make sure that, in eliminating, they do not sacrifice the simplicity, cleanliness and low upkeep that are characteristic of regular type spinning frames. They don't want to keep on paying for elimination indefinitely in the form of increased upkeep.

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*Long Draft?*

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# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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## The Denial of Liberty

**A** THOUSAND or more years ago our ancestors lived in caves and every man's hand was against every other man with the exception of the members of his immediate family.

A man was liable to be slain, even by his brother, when he emerged from or sought to enter his cave or when he went forth in search of food or to scratch the ground and plant a few seeds.

Later the cave men banded together in family groups or clans for mutual protection, that is, to insure that a man and his family might enter or leave his cave or shelter or go forth into the woods or fields without losing his life or being molested.

Clad only in the skins of animals and sleeping upon the ground in caves or rough shelters, men had come to recognize the fact that every man had a right to enter or leave his home or to enter or leave his chosen places of employment, which in those days were the woods and fields, without molestation.

In the undeveloped brains of crude men, living almost as animals, one idea had developed and that was that every man had certain rights and certain liberties and that men collectively, that is, members of the clan should see that such rights and liberties were protected.

Many hundreds of years, even thousands, have rolled by since there developed in the brain of crude cave men the idea men had a right to enter and leave their homes and go forth, without molestation, in pursuit of food and clothing, and countless millions have died in private battles and in wars in defense of liberty, but on June 5th, 1934, we read:

Laurinburg, June 5.—Three hundred-odd pickets, armed with shotguns, today continued to surround the strike-closed Prince Mill here despite a warning from Sheriff R. C. McCormick to lay down their arms.

Just as the cave men, of thousands of years ago, went forth into the forests to secure food and clothing for themselves and their wives and children, so have several hundred men and women worked in the Prince Mill for forty hours each week in order to get the money needed to buy food and clothing for themselves and their families.

In two other mills in Laurinburg, a considerable portion of the workers joined a union but about 90 per cent of the employees of the Prince Mill, under the illusion that liberty and freedom of action was still a possession of the people of North Carolina, refused to join the union and to pay dues.

They foolishly thought that the right of a citizen of North Carolina to enter his chosen place of employment, without molestation, still existed, but when they sought to approach the Prince Mill and to perform the duties therein which would entitle them to the weekly wage, needed for the purchase of food and clothing, they were confronted with three hundred men armed with shotguns who said if you do not join the union and pay dues, we will shoot to kill if you enter the mill.

Most of our ancestors left Europe because of some denial of what they considered to be their rights and liberties and when they had shaken off the shackles of the old countries, they adopted a constitution which guaranteed to every man liberty and freedom of action including the right to enter his chosen place of employment without paying tribute to any organization, religious or otherwise.

Three hundred armed men are, in violation of North Carolina law, surrounding a place of employment and saying to citizens of North Carolina, "You shall not enter unless you join our organization and pay a monetary tribute."

The Governor of North Carolina is, of course, not concerned with whether a citizen does or does not join the Methodist Church, the Knights of Columbus, the Kiwanis Club or the United Textile Workers, but he is or should be concerned when citizens are denied the right to enter their places of employment and are in danger of their lives because they refused to join any of the above organizations.

The clans of the cave man days protected their members in their right to go forth in search of food and clothing.

In this year 1934, three hundred armed men refuse to allow citizens of North Carolina to en-

ter their chosen places of employment and nothing whatever is done about it.

Men have the right to join unions, but it is in absolute violation of liberty and inherent freedom of action for men to be denied the right to enter their chosen places of employment.

Liberty, that thing which evolved and emerged in a crude form in cave man days, is in jeopardy.

Organized labor stands in the position of seeking to take from mankind its most cherished possession.

## Mencken and the Professors

**W**E feel almost ashamed of being found on the same side of any question with the writer H. L. Mencken, but we are in accord with his position as recently stated by Arthur Brisbane:

When I say that Uncle Sam is going broke, it is the same as saying, of course, that the American taxpayer is going broke. Every nickel that the professors at Washington are throwing away will have to come out of his pocket.

The English who were much worse off than we were two years ago have gone much further along the road than we have. They have a surplus in their treasury, and are even reducing taxes. Yet they have done this without putting a single bright young professor on their payroll, or laying out a cent for economic madstones and bile-beans.

While I have admiration and veneration for the "brain trust," I say to them: "Go back to your old job while the going is good. Go back to teaching sophomores to be ashamed of their fathers."

## Agitating Labor

**I**f let alone, Southern textile labor would remain in a condition of relative contentment at least. It might occasionally have flurries of irritation, but these would never reach serious proportions except for outside fanning.

The mischief of it is that this labor is not being let alone.

Organizers and radicals from afar are constantly moving in and out among the great body of workers in cotton manufacturing plants of the South trying to stir up strife and to breed discontent.

They spread evil reports that incite prejudice and in flaming appeals seek to array the employees against their employers which, in the end, keeps labor in a condition of aggravation and excitability.

It is a fine tribute to the character of the textile workers and their confidence in those for whom they work that these radicals have been unable to get themselves impregnated into the

control of Southern labor, the great body of which can not be deluded by the fancy pictures painted and the bright horizons outlined for them if they will follow the paths suggested by these trouble-mongers.

Southern mill workers are Southern men and women who know far more about the quality of leadership among the textile operators than agitators from afar and who, because of their intimate knowledge of their employers and their faith in their honest intentions and good purposes, are refraining from surrendering their full sovereignty to follow after the Greeks bearing gifts.—*Charlotte Observer*.

## It Was Different In Virginia

**A** FRIEND recently sent us a newspaper clipping from which we quote the following:

Charlottesville, Va., May 18.—Dean Ivey Lewis, of the University of Virginia, today refused permission for Richard Moore, negro communist, to deliver a speech in Madison hall, at the university, next Sunday. Moore was to have spoken on "The Right of Self-Determination" under the auspices of the Free Discussion group, a student organization.

When the negro, communist, Langston Hughes, was brought to the University of North Carolina about two years ago, he was not only allowed to deliver his address but was presented to several other groups of students for addresses and was entertained at the Y. M. C. A.

There is no doubt that most of the students and most of the alumni of the University of North Carolina are of the same mind as the University of Virginia on the matter of entertaining negro communists, but unfortunately the small group of radical professors at the University of North Carolina are allowed absolute freedom in their propaganda and in the promotion of communism, socialism and atheism and one of the tenets of communism is race equality.

## The Cotton Situation

**T**HE heavy and continual rains in the eastern portion of the cotton belt and the drought in the western portion are causing a feeling of uneasiness over the cotton yield.

There is no doubt that many of the cotton fields in the east are rapidly becoming filled with grass and while the hot, dry weather does not usually injure cotton in Texas and Oklahoma, there is a considerable area in those States that is not well adapted to cotton and can not produce.



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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A new \$4,500 power house at the Camperdown Mills here to replace the worn out boiler unit at the mill will be made at an early date, it has been announced. The Fiske-Carter Construction Company is contractor and the building will be 40 by 20 feet, one story in height.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Benjamin Cone, prominent textile executive and vice-president of the Cone Export and Commission Company, has bought the tract of land known as the Vanstory Corner. The purchase price was \$38,000 cash for the property, which is located opposite the O. Henry Hotel.

WINCHESTER, VA.—Contracts have just been awarded by the Virginia Woolen Company for the construction of an additional unit which will increase floor space to about 140,000 square feet and give work to 100 additional employees. There are now about 460 on the payroll. The new building, of brick, concrete and steel, replaces the last building of the original plant erected 34 years ago and will cost about \$70,000, according to H. B. McCormack, general manager.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Greensboro Manufacturing Company, makers of aprons, pajamas and work clothes, has acquired the lower floor of the 210 by 85-foot building occupied by it at Ashe and Walker streets, affording a total floor space of 53,000 feet for the firm. An addition is also to be erected but plans are not complete as yet.

The newly acquired space will be largely used as a stock room, but its use will free the two upper floors for manufacturing purposes and will permit an increased output, states Victor Levy, a joint owner with J. Colchimaro.

JACKSON, Miss.—The State Department of Agriculture has been advised that the Royal Manufacturing Company, a textile concern with Southern and Eastern factories, had decided to locate a unit at West Point and is considering a second unit to be established at Laurel. This company is said to utilize large quantities of short staple cotton in manufacture of rough cloths.

The Mississippi Power Company, which negotiated this deal, was instrumental in obtaining plants of the Reliance Manufacturing Company for Columbia and Hattiesburg last year.

BELMONT, N. C.—The National Labor Board has ruled that the Hatch Hosiery Company reinstate all striking employees by June 20th, the Recovery Administration announced.

The dispute was between the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the Hatch Mills. A strike of 52 out of 102 employees of the company began February 9th, following refusal of the management to reinstate six union workers who had been laid off and two who had been transferred to less desirable work a few days after they joined the federation.

The board directed the company to offer to reinstate immediately in the positions they held on February 5th.

Also the board ruled that with the calling off of the strike to reinstate not later than June 20th all strikers who apply, individually or collectively, before June 15th.

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**SAXAPAHAW, N. C.**—Sellers Manufacturing Company have recently installed a Detroit stoker to replace hand firing.

**COLUMBIA, S. C.**—An addition to Olympia Mills, costing approximately \$11,500, will be made in the near future. Contract was awarded to C. M. Guest & Son of Anderson on May 29th. Lockwood-Greene & Co., of Spartanburg, are engineers for the project.

**LINDALE, GA.**—Announcement is made here that the contract has been awarded for the construction of a dye house addition to the Lindale unit of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company. The contractors are the Batson-Cook Company of West Point, Ga., and the contract price is \$100,000. The work will be under the supervision of E. D. Nix of the Batson-Cook Company.

**GREENSBORO, N. C.**—Mock, Judson, Voehringer, Inc., has declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on its 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of record June 15, 1934, payable July 1st, and also a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable July 15th to stock of record July 1st.

**GREENWOOD, S. C.**—The Ninety-Six Cotton Mill petitioned the board of tax appeals for a redetermination of an income tax claim of \$9,055 for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1931. The petition claimed the Bureau of Internal Revenue refused to allow a sufficient deduction from taxable income for depreciation.

**MERIDIAN, MISS.**—That the Stonewall Cotton Mills have run continuously, without having had to shut down for even one week, during the depression years, is the statement in a special article appearing in a local newspaper.

This mill had been organized in 1868, and was acquired by Oscar Berman, of the Crown Overall Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, in 1920, from T. L. Wainwright. The newspaper details the changes and general improvements which were started immediately, by the new ownership—improvements and reforms in the industrial and social life of the workers, new homes, comfort considerations, etc.

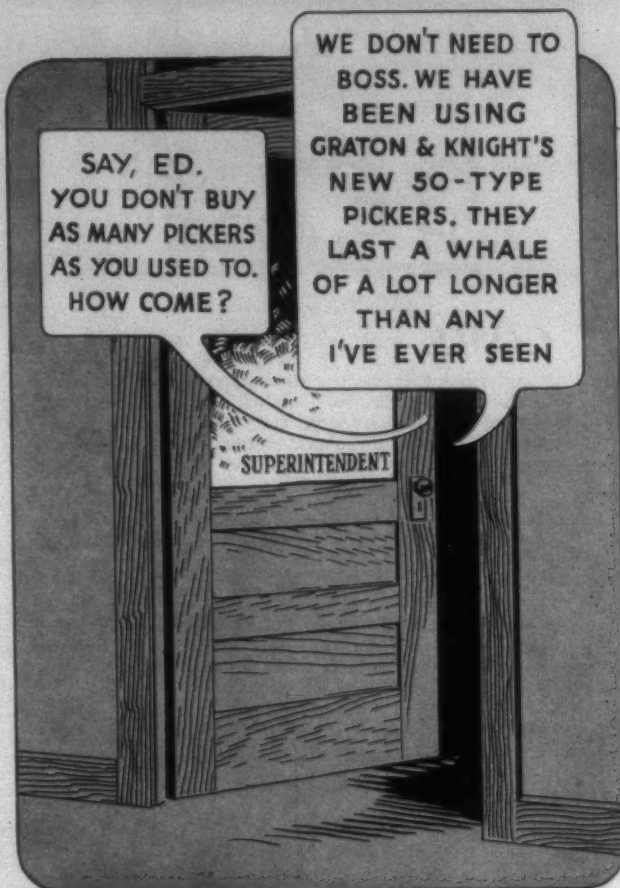
There are today 750 men and women employed in the plant, with 225 houses in the village. The local bank has 520 individual deposit accounts, and 400 Christmas savings accounts—all in a community of about 1,000 adults. Nine out of 10 mill workers own their own automobiles.

A. C. Frank, who has been manager since 1923, is quoted:

"We operate our mills and this community with one main purpose forever uppermost in mind—to nourish and stimulate in every way possible a spirit of sincere co-operation between employer and employee. We never lose sight of the fact that our workers are human beings, with human needs, and we strive to inject as much humanitarianism into the operation of our business as possible."

The mill consumes 15,000 bales of cotton annually, compared with 7,000 a year before the time when Mr. Berman took over the ownership. Only Mississippi 15-16-inch staple cotton is used here, said Mr. Frank.

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**C & K Dress Goods Looms now  
weaving rayon**

300—48½" b.s., 25-harness, 4x1 box  
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Looms equipped with Midget Feelers,  
20" circumference take-up rolls, ½  
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Address "Rayon," care this paper



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Greenville, S. C.  
W. T. Smith

Providence, R. I.  
James Warr

## Weaving Rayon Fabrics

(Continued from Page 6)

**Canage.**—This fault arises in all-rayon fabrics which are made of low reed and pick. When making these cloths it is advisable to size the rayon as lightly as possible, because canage is caused through the warp being hard and the weft not being able to bed itself in properly.

**Broken Filaments Between the Fell of the Cloth and the Healds.**—If you take a piece of ordinary joiner's glue, wet your first finger and thumb with a little of this glue and then gently gum down these broken filaments, the injured yarns will generally weave in, provided not too many filaments are broken.

**Thick and Thin Places (Joining Places).**—The reed should be held firmly in the reed case, cranks should be kept in good condition, and the crank shaft and bearings should not be allowed to have too much play, so that the weaver will have a reasonable chance of meeting the cloth evenly. It is an advantage to put the crank on its bottom center before setting on the loom, as this helps to give a full beat-up to the weft on the first pick when starting the loom.

**Temple Plucking.**—This is caused by the spikes of the temple rollers holding the fine filaments of the rayon. These spikes may occasionally break the yarn. A good method of overcoming this is to cover the temple rollers with a rubber tube. The rubber should first be rolled onto a loom spindle and then onto the temple rollers.

## Industrial Stability and the Public Interest

(Continued from Page 3)

scribed; that orderly marketing of the products in industry is a matter apart from public concern and that the only thing that interests the public is the obtaining of finished products at the lowest possible prices even though such prices are below the cost of production. The economic education of the American public during the last three years has definitely shattered that argument. The common interest of the public with prosperity in industry has never before received such emphasis and attention as during the present time. The ultimate consumer of the finished product is an income-earner as well as a consumer. The public can only qualify themselves to pay for and consume products by participating in some way, directly or indirectly, in the production of raw materials or in their manufacture and distribution. The blight that industrial demoralization fastens upon persons in all walks of life, even those very remote from actual contact with industry or trade, is now clearly recognized. We can, therefore, plant ourselves with confidence upon the thesis that orderly planning to keep production in balance with demand and thereby to protect the people against serious interference with a free opportunity to engage in trade and commerce, is in full accord with a sound public policy.

## Barbecue Dinner At St. Pauls

John S. Butler, president, and Dr. J. F. Nash, vice-president of St. Pauls Cotton Mill Company, gave a barbecue supper to the Safety Brotherhood League Thursday evening, June 7th.

The meeting was attended by the officials, overseers and section men of the entire organization, which numbered 75.

Superintendent J. B. Meacham served as honorary chairman. A short address, the subject of which was "Fellowship and Co-operation, was given by John S. Butler, A. R. McEachern and W. D. Johnson.

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## Dr. Taylor Says Curtailment Need of Hosiery Industry

Reading, Pa.—Artificial price fixing in the hosiery industry not based upon reduced output by manufacturers will never remedy the ills of the industry, Dr. George W. Taylor, member of the hosiery code authority and impartial chairman for the union-

ized section of the full-fashioned trade, told members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

Asserting that "drastic" curtailment of hosiery production is necessary for the return of prosperity to manufacturers, he said artificial price fixing in itself will not do it, but that the "best way to fix prices at the right level is to make it unnecessary to sell below cost."

## Some Mills Get Full Code Hours

Washington.—An order signed by Hugh S. Johnson established further exemptions from the 25 per cent limitation of production set recently for the cotton textile industry during the summer months.

The following will be allowed to operate the full code machine hours:

Up to 150 looms in any mill having 300 or less looms in place and an adequate number of spindles to balance the operation.

All looms engaged in production of velveteens and clip spot marquisettes so long as they continue in the same production.

All jacquard looms producing cotton damask.

In addition Darlington Cotton Fabrics Corporation, Newton, N. J., will be allowed to operate a maximum of 12 double 24-inch jacquard tie looms up to the code maximum; Franklin Cotton Mill, Cincinnati, one loom engaged on a special kind of belting; International Braid Company, 10 looms, three shifts of 40 hours each, producing Venetian blind ladder type.

## Peak April Cotton Use in Five Years

Cotton spinners of the world used more cotton during April than in any corresponding month since 1929, according to a report by the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Mills used slightly less cotton during April than in March, but the decrease was less than the usual seasonal decline. All divisions of the world spinning industry consumed more cotton in April this year than in April a year ago, and all divisions, with the exception of Great Britain, used more than in April two years ago. World spinners are using a smaller proportion of American cotton than last year and two years ago, but they are using a larger proportion than three years ago and four years ago.

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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—Marked signs of a revival of buying were noted in the cotton goods markets last week. The influence of curtailment, plus the attractive prices, induced buyers to cover more freely than for some weeks past.

The demand for print cloths broadened to the extent that sales were estimated to be in excess of production. Higher prices were named on goods for future delivery. Sales of narrow sheetings were well above production.

The reason for the covering movement was a condition which had existed for some weeks, namely, the fact that prices were at bargain levels. This fact had failed to induce buying previously because of the presence of discouraging factors such as threats of strikes, higher wages and other conditions imposing higher costs upon the industry. With the bulk of these threats removed, and with prices still at the lows for the present movement, buyers began cautiously to pick up late deliveries and found mills reluctant to sell. The buying was initiated by a relatively few converters, so far as print cloths were concerned, but later in the week bag manufacturers, other converters and printers were drawn in and by the week's close the market had broadened nicely.

Sales of sheetings were better than in any week in the current calendar year. This was no surprise to those who had kept in close touch with the statistical position on sheetings and also had realized the low poundage to which sheeting prices had sunk. The early buying was of such goods as 40-inch 3.75s, which opened the week at 7c and closed at 7½c to 7¾c, with rather more asking the higher figure.

The fine yarn cottons were not sold in large quantities, although there was persistent and broad bidding for late deliveries at current spot prices on several of the fine goods numbers. Mills consistently refused to sell anything other than spot and June shipments at present prices, and since there was little demand for quick goods fine goods sales for the week were light.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s .....	45½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s .....	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s .....	6¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s .....	8¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s .....	7¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard .....	9½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 50x60s .....	8¾
Brown sheetings, standard .....	10
Tickings, 8-ounce .....	18½
Denims .....	15½
Dress gingham .....	16½
Staple gingham .....	9¾
Standard prints .....	7¾

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

*Selling Agents*

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The advance in cotton served to strengthen yarn prices during the week and some quotations were higher. Some mills continued to sell at very low prices, while others were holding for a better margin. The prolonged period of slow trading has placed spinners in a difficult position in maintaining prices to meet the higher costs brought about by the code and processing tax.

During the last few weeks, it is stated in the local market, in general there has been pronounced underbuying of carded and combed peeler sale yarns, as contrasted with yarn sellers' statistics which appear to show that their customers are generally carrying now only about two or three weeks' supply of yarns. For the week ended May 26th, which is the last for which official figures are available showing total volume of sales, an aggregate of slightly over 2 million pounds of carded yarn was sold, mostly for early delivery, and at prices closely approximating the quotations shown in the published price list. This represents a decrease in sales of about 25 per cent from the previous week. Since June 1st there has been a moderate pickup, but not enough to warrant an attempt by sellers to get better prices.

The situation in combed yarns is less depressing than in carded yarns. There seems to be a better control of production as related to consumption and yet in spite of this the prices buyers are willing to pay are not considered in a line with costs. Apart from this, combed yarns are considered included in the generally obscure outlook for the next few months, although some spinners are cherishing the hope that the adjournment of Congress will have some favorable influence on the cotton.

Some concerns had a relatively good month in May with sales approximately 5 per cent below April. Other sellers reported larger decreases both in new business and deliveries on old business. The outlook continues quite obscure and there are no clear-cut opinions as to the near future. In general the unsteadiness in prices is freely admitted but in carded yarns some large spinners are not seeking business on the basis of further concessions.

Southern Single Warps	
10s	26½
12s	27
14s	27½
16s	28
20s	29
26s	32
30s	34
40s	41

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps	
8s	26
10s	26½
14s	27
16s	28
20s	29
24s	31
26s	32
28s	33
30s	34½
30s ex.	35½

Southern Single Skeins	
8s	26
10s	26½
12s	27
14s	27½
20s	29
26s	32
30s	34
36s	39
40s	41

Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
8s	26
10s	26½
12s	27
14s	27½
16s	28
20s	29
24s	31
26s	32

28s	33
30s	34½
40s	42
40s ex.	44½
50s	48½
Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
8s	26½
10s	27
12s	27½
16s	28½
20s	29½

Carpet Yarns	
Tinged carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	23
Colored stripes, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	25
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26

Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
8s, 1-ply	21½
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	21½
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23
12s, 2-ply	24
16s, 2-ply	25
20s, 2-ply	25
30s, 2-ply	32
36s, 2-ply	37

Southern Frame Cones	
8s	25½
10s	26
12s	26½
14s	27
16s	27½
18s	28
20s	28½
22s	29½
24s	30½
26s	31½
28s	32½
30s	33½

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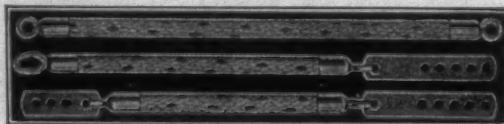


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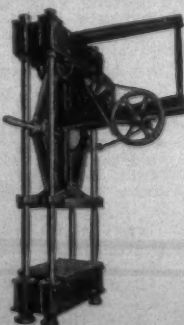
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### for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the **TEXTILE BULLETIN**. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts of materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Adolf Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr. American Enka Corp., 371 Church St., New York City, Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., Frank W. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Singleton, R. 5, Box 128, Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 316 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga. T. C. Perkins, Pres. and Treas.; Howard R. Cook, Vice-Pres.; M. D. Tinney, Sec.; Geo. B. Snow, Rep. Carolinas and Virginia; William C. Perkins, Rep. Georgia and Alabama.

Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga. Frank G. North, Pres.; Emile LeClaire, A. P. Robert, Atlanta Office; W. W. Greer, P. O. Box 336, Greenville, S. C.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barrett-Cravens Co., 3255 W. 30th St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Reps., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 340, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. D. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 2300 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave. West, Birmingham, Ala.

Breuer Electric Mfg. Co., 852 Blackhawk St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby,

P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City, Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr. Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep., Wm. W. Moore, 1018 Boulevard, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr.-Technical, Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, W. R. Ivey, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, John L. Dabbs, Jr., 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, Amanda Apt., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apt., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps., A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 413 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 339 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery, 408 23rd St. N., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 313 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps., Ga. Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va.—E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo. N. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Aliston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co., The, 200 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-4 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McPeters, Mgr. Sales Rep., Geo. H. Hatchelor, Phone 2-3034, Greensboro, N. C.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 234, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 456, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 523 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Celchur, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hudson Industrial Co., 702 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sou. Rep., Walter M. Fallor, P. O. Box 989, Charlotte, N. C.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland Ohio, Sou. Reps., J. H. Mason, P. O. Box 897, Greensboro, N. C.; Bruce Griffin, 1123 Elizabeth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Jackson, 920 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.

Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 615 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1105 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Aniston, Aniston Hdw. Co., Birmingham, Cradall Bldg. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noolin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co.; Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia-Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Hibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. Delireville (Special Agent); Kentucky-Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina-Asheville, T. S. Morrison & Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Durham, Dillon Supply Co.; Elizabeth City, Elizabeth City Iron Works & Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hwe. House; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Kester Machinery Co.; and Beeson Hwe. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Raleigh, Dillon Supply Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Shelby, Shelby Supply Co.; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee-Chatanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep., J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Rutherford, 1213 Harding Place, Charlotte, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 287 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Orieana Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 6401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C.; E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 4 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Sanford Mfg. Co., Box 1015, Sanford, N. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., W. T. Smith, Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sherwin-Williams Co., The, Cleveland, O. Sou. Reps.: E. H. Steger, 212 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 158 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2308 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. B. McLeod, 245 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; John Limbach, 233 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 3 Cummins Sta., Nashville, Tenn. Warehouses at Philadelphia, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Atlanta, Columbus, Nashville, Newark and Boston.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluol Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul, Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McFee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 235 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.; E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C.

also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## South Africa Buying Cotton Piece Goods

Washington.—Improved economic conditions in South Africa have been reflected in increasing imports of cotton piece goods, according to reports received by the Commerce Department.

The value of cotton piece goods received in the Union during the first two months of the current year was 25 per cent over the corresponding period of 1933.

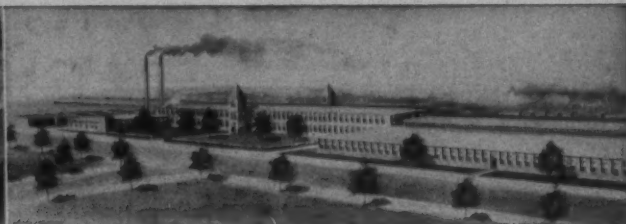
The United Kingdom was by far the most important supplier, the report shows, Japan ranking as a poor second and the United States holding fourth place. On the basis of value, the United Kingdom accounted for more than 81 per cent of all cotton piece goods imported into the Union; Japanese goods represented less than 11 per cent and American goods slightly more than 1 per cent. During the corresponding period of 1933, the respective figures were 70 per cent, 12 per cent, and 3 per cent.

If the first two months of the year can be taken as an index, Trade Commissioner Lawson points out, it would appear that the United Kingdom is regaining any ground it might have lost to Japan in South Africa's cotton piece goods market.

## Four More Firms Get Sanforizing Licenses

Four additional companies have received Sanforizing licenses, bringing the total of licensees up to 39. The four new licensees are:

Number 36, Thomaston Bleachery, Thomaston, Ga.; J. P. Stevens & Co., agent. No. 37, Providence Dyeing & Bleachery Co., Providence, R. I.; John P. Abbott, agent. No. 38, Apponaug Co., Apponaug, R. I.; T. Stevenson, agent. No. 39, Great Falls Bleachery & Dye Works, Somersworth, N. H.; I. E. Reilly, Jr., agent.



## VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

### Down Through Georgia To The Chattahoochee Valley Section of Alabama

It is a lovely drive from Charlotte to Riverview, Ala. A particularly beautiful spot is at Newnan, just as one leaves the business section. Grand old water oaks line the street on both sides and clasp hands in a friendly fashion, forming an emerald arch overhead for quite a distance. There is one break, where several Lombardy poplars stand straight and stiffly side by side; the lovely, friendly oaks have reached entirely across the street to them, begging recognition. But like self-righteous people, those poplars refuse to "shake hands" or to unbend the least bit in encouragement—though they "point straight up" to heaven. There are plenty of people just like those poplars. Straight, stiff, smug—prim, precise and particular in precept, never reaching a friendly, helping hand to sinners who need love and sympathy, and die without it.

When one reaches Lanett, Ala., the beauty of Chattahoochee Valley bursts into view with awe inspiring magnificence. The mill village here has hundreds of trees lining the streets and children have the loveliest shady playgrounds imaginable. It is the same all down through Shawmut, Langdale, Fairfax and Riverview, property of West Point Manufacturing Company.

Trees and trees everywhere. Fences and road banks hidden by rises. Houses all shining with nice paint. Lawns, shrubbery and flowers. What a splendid background for fine citizenship. Nothing sordid nor ugly anywhere, to detract from the beauty. Fine churches well attended. The best school buildings that can be erected. Libraries, Vocational Buildings; textile schools where young men eagerly grasp opportunities for improvement. Fat cows grazing in green pastures. Good gardens, and even gardens tended by the mills for those who have none. Gee! Of all the people in all the working world, mill people are the most fortunate we know. We hope they will more and more realize their good fortune, and resist every influence that would tend to break down such beautiful peace and harmony as they may now enjoy.

There is lots of talent down the Chattahoochee Valley. Music, art and poetry have an abiding place here. For a long time we have enjoyed reading Chattahoochee Valley Times, and especially have we enjoyed poems written by W. H. Knight. He can say more, and say it more effectively, in verse than most any other poet we have read after recently. On this trip we had the pleasure of seeing and talking with the editor, Mr. Coffee, who is

often called "C. V. Times," which is the abbreviated name for the paper, and listed that way in the telephone directory. Mr. Coffee was particularly anxious for us to read the following poem by Mr. Knight, and it should be read by every person on this globe. Read it; better still, memorize it. Here it is, clipped from the "C. V. Times," one of the very best textile newspapers gotten out by anyone:

#### THE CAUSE OF ALL THIS UNREST

"Five million workers have nothing to do"—  
That isn't a story, I'm sure it is true;  
Five million workers, but they want to pick  
The job that they like, or not work a lick;  
Five million workers, in rags now attired,  
Because a soft job was what they desired;  
Five million workers demanding big pay  
For working, or playing, five hours per day.

There's plenty of jobs, the pay may be small,  
But there's no excuse to not work at all,  
Only a Communist or brutal old Red  
Would care for the Ravens to bring him his bread,  
And all that the striking good workers can do  
Will not change the status of this lazy crew.  
Five million workers, and all of them say  
They will not work over five hours per day.

Some loafers are with us, and always have been,  
They hate honest labor as preachers do sin,  
And all of the begging and coaxing you do  
Will have no effect on this "will not work crew."  
If Congress should grant them their latest request  
This old world would change to a haven of rest;  
Big leaders of labor should be pleased so well,  
They'd sit back contented, and stop "Raising Hell."

W. H. KNIGHT.

#### GREENVILLE, S. C.

MILLS MILL—PAT MCGARITY, SUPERINTENDENT

This is truly a beautiful place, with grand trees and evergreens, lovely shrubbery and flowers galore. Many of the tall, stately evergreen trees are rare specimens, but have grown to wonderful size and are the pride of Superintendent McGarity and others who are so fortunate as to live and work amid such inspirational surroundings.

The writer often thinks back to 1900 when mills had

little to recommend them in the way of attractiveness. Muddy streets; no conveniences in the homes; long hours to work and little pay; lose ten minutes and make up twenty; clean machinery after work stopped; the overseers stuck on themselves; section men worse.

Still, with all these drawbacks, people were happy to be at work. No one objected to working over-time to clean up; operatives took pride in having their machines bright and shining; we watched the clock, but it was to see if the cut mark was coming up on time, and we were thrilled to find that we had gained time since the day before. Ten dollars per week was big pay, and an operative who made that much was a "star."

Now with gorgeous scenes of beauty viewed from the windows of nearly every mill; short hours; bigger pay than anyone ever dreamed possible; lovely homes with modern conveniences; paved streets; kind and friendly officials and overseers; no cleaning-off to do; everything "greased for an easy slide" to health and happiness—many people seem determined to quit work and to prevent others from working who wish to work. It is a puzzle that this pen-pusher can't solve.

We thank God for good Christian mill people everywhere, who read their Bibles and try to live by the Golden Rule; life is too short and death too sure for worry and strife. Such a grand and glorious chance we all have now, to make the world a better place to live in if all would pull together.

At Mills Mill, there seems to be no spirit of unrest or dissatisfaction. Those lovely surroundings seem to make a little Eden, with the serpent shut out. Superintendent Pat McGarity is a likeable man, and is a friend to his people. He has been with the company for many years and has the confidence and respect of his employees.

The overseers and second hands are a courteous and friendly bunch with long and faithful service records. L. N. Chandler is overseer carding and spinning; on first shift, W. A. Leroy is second hand in carding and G. G. Garrett, second hand in spinning. On second shift, J. F. Sisk is second hand in carding and R. D. Smith, second hand in spinning.

A. D. Bolt is overseer weaving, with L. F. Campbell, second hand on first shift, and E. R. Gray, on second shift. J. B. Fowler is overseer the cloth room, with A. C. Davis, second hand. J. F. Guess, outside overseer, and Mack McAlister, master mechanic.

Superintendent McGarity, longing for the country and looking forward to the day when old Father Time says "take things easy," has bought a home in the country a few miles out, and was moving to it, and will drive to and from work. Says his family has grown too small for the big lovely home furnished by the company for their superintendent.

### JASPER, ALA.

ALABAMA MILLS CO.

I wonder if you will be able to find space in your paper to allow me to say a few words in regard to our pretty mill and village?

First, I want to tell you how much we enjoy reading the Bulletin. It is usually Sunday morning when it arrives here but it is just as dear to us as our Sunday school lessons. We have about nineteen or twenty young men here who read the Bulletin and you should see them scramble when it arrives. Our superintendent, R. J. Brown, has not had his paper transferred here yet. He says Mrs. Brown is so interested in the Bulletin that if

he does not soon move his family here he will be a double subscriber.

We want the outside world to know just how happy we people are down here in dear old Alabama. Did you ever see a youngster get a new pair of shoes and a red stick of candy at the same time? Well, I will put it stronger than that. Were you ever looking straight in an old maid's face and hear some handsome young man say, "Little girl, you are so good looking and look to be about sixteen?" Well, that is really the way we all feel down here.

This is good old spring time. The birds sing us up in the mornings and to sleep at night. The flowers and trees are in full bloom. Aunt Becky, I am sure you remember how beautifully the moon shines down in Alabama. We have that same old moon shining every night. You ought to visit us again soon and see the pretty flower yards. The ladies are as usual to get \$25 in cash prizes for the prettiest flower yards. One husband wore out a new shirt carrying rocks and sand for the wife. He is not a henpecked but just a good old model husband.

Work is running good and we have plenty of skilled help. We are making some novelties of a superior quality in which we are really proud.

The key men are as follows: L. H. Rice, general superintendent of all the mills, and one of the best natured men you have ever seen; R. J. Brown, superintendent of our plant, and is likewise very good natured; J. W. Skipper, Sr., general overseer of carding and spinning, assisted by Roy Wilson and Jack Woodard as second hands; Claude Clark, Claude Reed and Charlie Senn are section men. Second shift, W. H. Rhyne, overseer carding and spinning; C. C. Haywood, Luther Marlowe and Lonnie Weddle, section men.

T. J. Reynolds, general overseer weaving, T. C. Buttes, second hand; G. W. Evans, Ed Burns, Thos. Beane, J. F. Frederick and L. A. Berryhill are loom fixers. Second shift, J. F. Fuller, overseer weaving; Homer Meroney, E. E. Gillian, D. G. Esslinger, Alan Smith and J. F. Mitchell are loom fixers; E. Robnett, overseer cloth room; H. B. Ray, machinist; Roy B. Davison, Sr., is our capable office manager, assisted by Carl H. Lockman.

"LONG TOM."

### NEW BRAUNFELS, TEX.

NEW BRAUNFELS TEXTILE MILLS, INC.

A variety of goods are manufactured here, such as seersucker, handkerchiefs, dress goods, gingham and men's suitings. At present 43 different fillings from 7s to 60s are run. It was necessary to have another mill here set aside eight frames to take care of the overflow.

Mr. Gillis, overseer carding and spinning, has been in the mill business since a lad of 12. Has been on his present job 11 years. Prior to this he was for 24 years connected with a mill in Huntsville, Ala.

This is such a good company, the overseers never change jobs, but we are herewith publishing their names:

R. S. Porter is manager; W. M. Gillis, day carder and spinner; D. M. McQuaig, second hand; R. T. Staples, dyer; H. McKenna, day weaver; Walter J. Kappel, second hand; G. Rippen, master mechanic; W. R. Smith, cloth room. (Mr. Smith was for a number of years at Danville, Va.)

On the night shift, L. A. Kiser is weaver and Frank Mills, carder and spinner.

Practically all of these fellows are regular subscribers to Textile Bulletin.

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

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**WANTED**—Position as overseer weaving. Age 36, 12 years' experience on plain and fancy weaves, cotton and rayon. Best of references. L., care Textile Bulletin.

### Use of Cotton Climbs

The consumption of cotton throughout the world is very evidently moving forward gradually but steadily to higher levels.

Cotton spinners of the world used more cotton in April, the New York Cotton Exchange Service shows, than in any corresponding month since

1929. The amount was slightly less than in March, but the decrease was less than the usual seasonal decline. World spinners are using a smaller proportion of American cotton than last year and two years ago, it is shown, but a greater proportion than three years ago and four years ago.

During the nine months of this season to April 30th, world consumption of all growths aggregated 19,158,000 bales; which compares with 18,097,000 for last season, 17,603,000 two seasons ago, 16,738,000 three seasons ago and 19,386,000 four seasons ago. During this period the proportion of American cotton used was 54.8 for this season, 57.6 per cent last season, 53.9 per cent two years ago, 49.3 per cent three years ago and 52.7 per cent four years ago.

The indication is that American cotton is holding its position of preference quite as well as several years ago and that the increasing consumption should be an important factor in bringing down the total supply of American cotton to normal levels if the present year's crop is much smaller than normal. And that would mean that we should not only get a fair price for the present crop, but that we should be able to return to normal-scale production next year without a sacrifice in prices. Increasing consumption of cotton is, after all, the cotton farmer's best hope and it is gratifying to observe indications that this is the trend today throughout the world.—*Greenville News*.

### Ask Code Exemption On Fuel Sales to Workers

Greenville, S. C.—Textile mill owners in the Piedmont Carolinas are joining those of the nation in seeking exemption for plants from provisions of the retail solid fuel industry code, in order that the firms can sell to employees at cost.

Mill owners have secured a temporary exemption which expires June 21st and a concerted effort is being made to make the exemption permanent.

The operatives now purchase fuel for their homes from the mill managements for \$5 a ton, while the prevailing retail price is \$7.50 a ton for egg coal and \$8 a ton for block coal. Mill officials point out that if the mills should be put permanently under the retail solid fuel industry code by the NRA, the cost of coal to employees would mount at least 50 per cent.

Executives of cotton textile plants in this section are writing letters for exemption for their mills, giving the number of persons employed and other data. Some of the plants in the Piedmont Carolinas have been selling coal to their employees at cost for over thirty-five years.

The executives are seeking exemption through the Cotton-Textile Institute, which will present petitions to Wayne Ellis, deputy administrator of the retail solid fuel industry code.

Under a decision of the NRA on May 15th, the mills were placed under the fuel code because of the practice of selling coal to employees at cost. The mill owners secured a temporary exemption dating from May 21st to June 21st. Unless the exemption is made permanent the mills must sell coal to employees at the prevailing code price.

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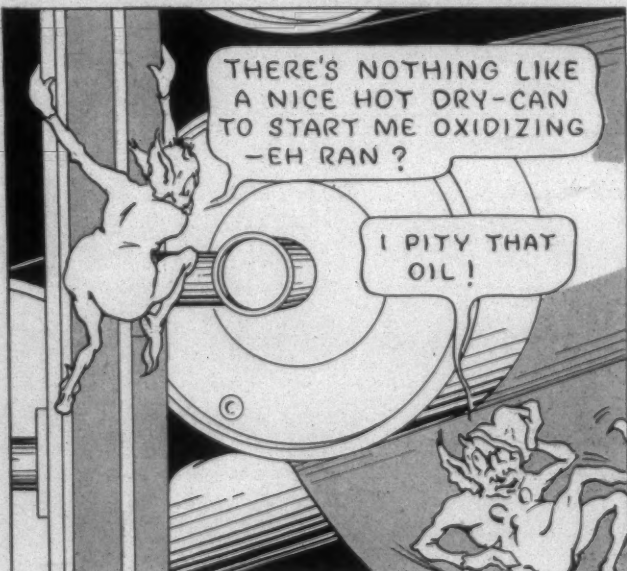
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